with actual weather conditions, and the overall correctness of forecasting convective phenomena and their absence was determined mathematically. The final results of the comparison are not given, but the author states that cloud cover and precipitation charts such as those shown in the text, plotted on the basis of condensation and convection charts, are useful for synoptic forecasting particularly for predicting the form of clouds and their upper boundary, the nature of precipitation, and thunderstorms along the routes of turbojet and turboprop aircraft. Orig. art. has: 6 tables, 6 figures and 13 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'ny*y institut prognozov, Moscow (Central Institute of Forecasts)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 014 OTHER: 004

L 21867-65 EWT(1)/FCC SSD(c) GW

ACCESSION NR: AT4049310 S/2548/64/000/136/0046/0060

AUTHOR: Lebedeva, N. V. B

TITLE: Conditions for the development of convection in the southern part of the Soviet Far East

SOURCE: Moscow. Tsentral'ny*y institut prognozov. Trudy*, no. 136, 1964. Voprosy* obrazovaniya i prognoza oblakov i tumanov (Problems in the formulation and forecasting of clouds and fogs), 46-60

TOPIC TAGS: convection, thermal convection, forced convection, thunderstorm activity, shower activity, quasistationary front, atmospheric circulation, weather forecasting

ABSTRACT: Four essentially different types of convection development were established in relation to the thermodynamic and circulation conditions in the southern part of the Soviet Far East in Aug-Sept. 1959-1960 by 29 flights of aircraft TU-104, IL-18, and IL-14 in cumulus congestus and cumulonimbus clouds. In the first type, thunderstorm activity develops by forced convection in moving and stationary cyclones at fronts and along slopes of mountain ranges. The necessary conditions for the development of convection are given. The second type of process is usually the final stage of the first type. Thunderstorm

Card 1/2

L 21867-65
ACCESSION NR: AT4049310

activity develops in a depression that is being filled, by both forced and thermal convection, the former developing on the windward side of mountain slopes and the latter on southern slopes. In the third type, thunderstorm and shower activity develops by forced convection in a convectively unstable cold air mass at some distance from a quasistationary front, throughout the Far East. The fourth type of thunderstorm activity is caused by thermal convection in the rear of cyclones and in small-gradient high pressure areas. This type was noted above mountain slopes. The results of the investigation demonstrated that either forced convection or forced and thermal convection can develop simultaneously in depressions in the Soviet Far East depending on the circulation, thermal and hygrometric, and radiation conditions. Orig. art. has: 11 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'ny*y institut prognozov, Moscow (Central Institute of Forecasts)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 008 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

LEBEDEV, N.V.; [illegible]

Bedding of sand [illegible] in river [illegible]
no.2:113-122 [illegible] (MIRA 10:6)

1. Moskovskiy [illegible]

L 52171-65 EWT(1)/EWA(j)/EWA(b)-2 Pa-4 RO

ACCESSION NR: AP5015538 UR/0286/65/000/008/0079/0080

AUTHORS: Mel'nikov, N. N.; Grapov, A. F.; Lebedeva, N. V.; Baramenko, L. A.; Bukashkina, Z. V.

24
B

TITLE: A method for controlling weeds. Class 45, No. 170245

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 8, 1965, 79-80

TOPIC TAGS: agriculture, pesticide, ester, amidoester

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for controlling weeds by herbicides. To broaden the assortment of herbicides, amidoesters of methyl- and chloromethylphosphinic acid, with a general formula shown in Fig. 1 on the Enclosure, are used as a herbicide. Orig. art. has: 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh sredstv zashchity rasteniy (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Chemical Means for the Protection of Vegetation)

SUBMITTED: 15Jun64 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: OC

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 1/2

L 52171-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5015538 ENCLOSURE: 01

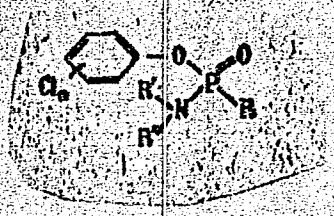


Fig. 1

R= CH_3 or $ClCh_2$; R' = H or alkyl C_1-C_4; R"= alkyl C_1-C_4; n= an integral number from 1 to 5

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6035828 (A, N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/020/0036/0036

INVENTOR: Mel'nikov, N. N.; Grapov, A. F.; Lebedeva, N. V.; Daragan, N. K.

ORG: none

TITLE: Preparation of N-alkoxycarbonylalkylamidoalkylthiophosphonic acid chlorides. Class 12, No. 187015 [announced by All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Chemicals for Plant Protection (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh sredstv zashchity rasteniy)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 20, 1966, 36

TOPIC TAGS: fungicide, phosphonic acid, chloride

ABSTRACT: To obtain N-alkoxycarbonylalkylamidoalkylthiophosphonic acid chlorides, intermediates in the preparation of fungicides, alkylthiophosphonic acid dichlorides are treated with esters of α- and β-aminoacids in the presence of tertiary amines, as the acceptors of HCl.

[WA-50; CBE No. 14] [PS]

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 31Dec65

Card 1/1 UDC: 547.233.2'122'118'-312'113.07

LEBEDEVA, N.V., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Nursing patients in apoplexy. Med.sestra 16 no.5:10-13 My '57.
(MLRA 10:7)

1. Iz Instituta nevrologii Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, Moskva.

(NURSES AND NURSING) (APOPLEXY)

Lebedeva, N.V.

CHLENOV, L.G.; SHUTOVA, T.A.; LEBEDEVA, N.V.

Clinical characteristics and theoretical basis for the restoration of functions following disorders of cerebral circulation [with summary in French]. Zhur.nevr.i psikh 57 no.2:161-171 '57. (MLRA 10:6)

1. Institut nevrologii (dir. - prof. N.V.Konovalov) Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, Moskva.

(CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE, ther.
posthemorrh. restoration of tissue & of funct.)

ALEKSEYEVA, A.A.; LEBEDEVA, N.V.; DUBNYAKOVA, N.M.

Clinical aspects of Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis. Zhur. nevr. i psikh 59 no.3:313-320 '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Klinika virusnykh zabolevaniy (zav. - prof. N.V. Sergeyev) Instituta virusologii AMN SSSR i Institut nevrologii (dir. - prof. N.V. Konovalov) AMN SSSR, Moskva.

(ENCEPHALOMYELITIS, EQUINE, Venezuelen (Rus))

BERGINER, V.M.; KUKUSHKINA, V.P.; LEBEDEVA, N.V.

Some data on the influence of intravenous use of euphyllin on cerebral blood circulation, arterial pressure, and respiration following acute insult and under experimental conditions. Trudy Gos. nauch.-issl. psikhonevr. inst. no.20:303-310 '59.
(MIRA 14:1)

1. Institut nevrologii AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(AMINOPHYLLINE) (BRAIN--DISEASES)
(BLOOD PRESSURE) (RESPIRATION)

CHLENOV, L. G. [deceased]; LEBEDEVA, N. V.

Diagnosis and treatment of cerebral insults. Nauch. trudy Inst. nevr. AMN SSSR no.1:44-61 '60. (MIR 15:7)

1. Institut nevrologii AMN SSSR.

(CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE)

KOLTOVER, A. N.; LEBEDEVA, N. V.

Acutely developing foci of gray softening in the brain. Nauch. trudy Inst. nevr. AMN SSSR no.1:474-485 '60.
(MIRA 15:7)

1. Institut nevrologii AMN SSSR.

(BRAIN--SOFTENING) (APOPLEXY)
(CEREBRAL ARTERIOSCLEROSIS)

LEBEDEVA, N.V.

Clinical aspects and differential diagnosis of lateral and medial hemorrhages. Nauch. inform. Otd. nauch. med. inform. AMN SSSR no.1:61-62 '61 (MIRA 16:11)

1. Institut nevrologii (direktor - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. N.V.Konovalov) AMN SSSR, Moskva.

*

LEBEDEVA, N.V.

Determination of germanium in process solutions. Zav. lab. 30 no.11:1331 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR.

ACC NR: AP6033181 SOURCE CODE: UR/0079/66/036/010/1841/1843

AUTHOR: Mel'nikov, N. N.; Grapov, A. F.; Lebedeva, N. V.

ORG: All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Chemicals for Plant Protection (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh sredstv zashchity rasteniy)

TITLE: Organic insecticides. XCIX. O-arylmethyl- and chloromethylthiophosphonic acid chlorides

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 36, no. 10, 1966, 1841-1843

TOPIC TAGS: insecticide, ~~arylmethylthiophosphonic~~ phosphonic acid, chloride, ~~chloromethylthiophosphonic~~ acid chloride, phenol

ABSTRACT: At 5—15°C in absolute ether in the presence of triethylamine, phenols react with equimolar amounts of dichlorides of methyl- and chloromethylthiophosphonic acids to form the corresponding arylmethyl- and chloromethylphosphonic acid chlorides:

$$RPSCl_2 + ArOH + (C_2H_5)_3N \longrightarrow RP(S)(OAr)Cl + (C_2H_5)_3N \cdot HCl$$

$R = CH_2, ClCH_2$

In the case of the formation of 2,4,5-trichlorophenylmethylthiophosphonic acid chloride, the reaction is conducted at -5 to 5°C to avoid

Card 1/2 UDC: 661.718:632.95

ACC NR: AP6033181

R	R'	Yield (in %)	bp (p in mm)	n_D^{20}	d_4^{20}	MR$_D$ Found	MR$_D$ Calc'd	Found % Cl	Found % P	Found % S	Formula	Calc'd % Cl	Calc'd % P	Calc'd % S
CH_3	C_6H_5	47	81—82° (0.03)	1.5710	1.2710	53.14	52.50	16.75, 16.84	14.90, 15.04	15.40, 15.59	C_7H_8ClOPS **	17.15	14.99	15.51
CH_3	4-ClC_6H_4	46	100—101 (0.15)	1.5636	1.2326	58.16	57.12	—	13.78, 13.70	13.99, 13.66	$C_7H_7Cl_2OPS$	—	14.03	14.53
CH_3	2,4-$Cl_2C_6H_3$	40	105—111 (0.16)	1.5898	1.4042	63.46	63.24	37.90, 37.90	11.16, 11.11	11.91, 11.50	$C_7H_6Cl_3OPS$	38.61	11.24	11.64
CH_3	2,4,5-$Cl_3C_6H_2$	10	138—140 (0.17)	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.52, 10.36	$C_7H_5Cl_4OPS$	—	—	10.34
$ClCH_2$	4-ClC_6H_4	85	T, mp 56.5—56° ***	1.5936	1.4729	63.62	63.24	—	11.27, 11.35	11.46, 11.41	$C_7H_6Cl_3OPS$	—	11.24	11.64
$ClCH_2$	2,4-$Cl_2C_6H_3$	44.2	122—123 (0.1)	1.6020	1.5740	67.50	67.11	45.22, 45.24	10.04, 10.37	10.32, 10.50	$C_7H_5Cl_4OPS$	45.75	9.99	10.34
$ClCH_2$	2,4,5-$Cl_3C_6H_2$	32	140.5—143 (0.17)	1.6126	1.6271	73.61	72.00	—	8.62, 9.17	9.00, 9.18	$C_7H_4Cl_5OPS$	—	8.99	9.31

the formation of bis(O-2,4,5-trichlorophenyl)methylthiophosphonate. The acid chlorides, whose composition and constants are given in the table, are used as starting materials in the preparation of insecticides. [W.A. 50]
Orig. art. has: 1 table.

SUB CODE: 06,07/ SUBM DATE: 06Sep65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 002
Card 2/2

LEBEDEVA, N. V.

Construction of a Model of Convection and Calculation of the Quantity of Showers
Tr. Tsentr. in-ta prognozov, No 31, 1954, pp 3-35

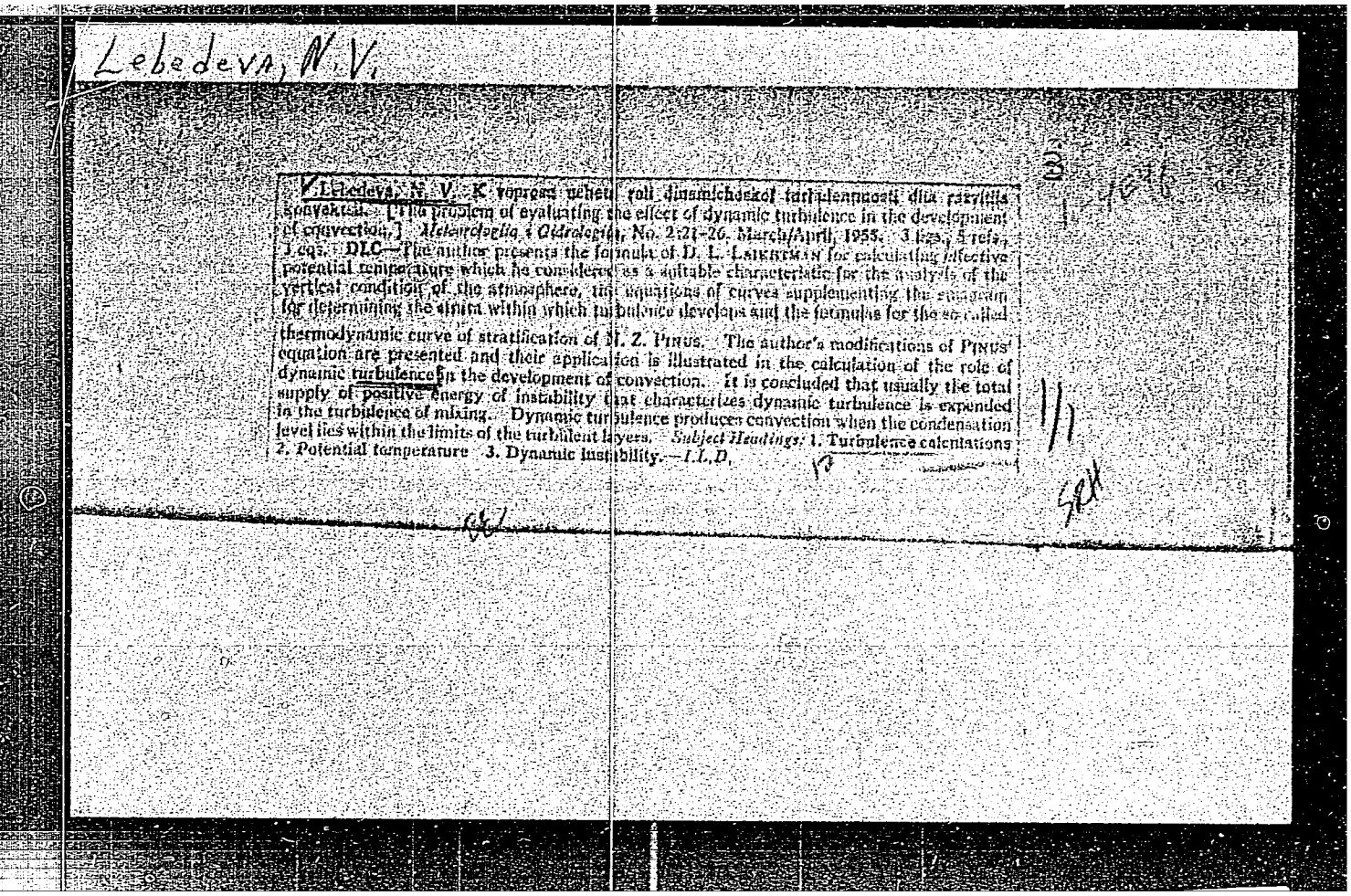
The principal condition for the occurrence of thermal convection under favorable circumstances is the heating of the ground layers of the air by the surface of the earth through turbulent heat exchange, in such a way that up to the condensation level (up to an altitude of 1-2 km) dry-adiabatic gradients of temperature arise and super-adiabatic ones in the lower 100-150 meters. In the layers below the condensation level the temperature gradient must equal or be greater than the moist-adiabatic. RZhGeol, No 3, 1955)

SO: Sum. No. 639, 2 Sep 55

LEBEDEVA, N.V.

LEBEDEVA, Nadezhda Vladimirovna, kandidat fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk; USPENSKAYA, M.V., redaktor; ISLENT'YEVA, P.G., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[How clouds and precipitation are formed] Kak obrazuiutsia oblaka i osadki. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1955. 23 p.(Vsesoiuznoe obshchestvo po rasprostraneniiu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znanii. Ser.3, no.17. (MLRA 8:9)
(Clouds) (Precipitation)



Lebedeva, N. V.

Lebedeva, N. V. K voprosu ucheta roli dinamicheskoĭ turbulentnosti dlia raschëta konvektsii. [The problem of evaluating the effect of dynamic turbulence in the development of convection.] *Meteorologiia i Gidrologiia*, No. 2:21–26. March/April, 1955. 3 figs., 5 refs., 3 eqs. DLC—The author presents the formula of D. L. Laikhtman for calculating effective potential temperature which he considers as a suitable characteristic for the analysis of the vertical condition of the atmosphere, the equations of curves supplementing the nomogram for determining the limits within which turbulence develops and the formulas for the so-called thermodynamic curve of stratification of M. Z. Pinus. The author's modifications of Pinus' equation are presented and their application is illustrated in the calculation of the role of dynamic turbulence in the development of convection. It is concluded that usually the total supply of positive energy of instability that characterizes dynamic turbulence is expended in the turbulence of mixing. Dynamic turbulence produces convection when the condensation level lies within the limits of the turbulent layers. *Subject Headings:* 1. Turbulence calculations 2. Potential temperature 3. Dynamic instability.—*I.L.D.*

SOV/124-57-8-9146

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 8, p 81 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Lebedeva, N. V.

TITLE: Vertical Motions Along a Front (Vertikal'nyye dvizheniya na fronte)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Tsentr. in-ta prognozov, 1956, Nr 45 (72) pp 74-87

ABSTRACT: The author provides a practical calculation method for the vertical motions due to friction in the frontal region, issuing from the results of a paper by N. P. Dogadkina and A. F. Dyubyuk (RZhMekh, 1957, Nr 8, abstract 9145). She composes auxiliary tables wherewith to perform the calculation of the vertical motions along a front. The paper also comprises a detailed analysis of the formulas of Dogadkina and Dyubyuk. In the conclusion she adduces a method for the calculation of the vertical motions, also for the quantity of moisture condensed as a result of the rising motion due to frontal friction and nonstationary nature. A comparison of the computed and the actual precipitation shows that the calculation yields values one-half to one-third those actually observed. The author explains this fact by the disregard of convection effects.

V. P. Sadokov

Card 1/1

LEBEDEVA, N.V

AUTHORS: Lebedeva, N. V.; Mishutin, D. A.; Pikush, N. V.

TITLE: The Disastrous Cloudburst in Nikolayev (Katastroficheskiy liven' v Nikolayeve)

PERIODICAL: Meteorologiya i Gidrologiya, 1957, Nr 1, pp 37-41 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: The force and effects of a terrific cloudburst (with lightning and hail) which occurred on June 30, 1955, in Nikolayev and its surroundings during which time from 165.0 to 195.0 mm of water were deposited, are described. Table 1 shows the amounts of precipitation deposited in various points of the region affected. The dynamics of the storm according to pluviograph recordings are analyzed. Many homes were flooded, many damaged, and some completely destroyed. The asphalt sidewalks on many streets were demolished, stone bridges were washed away and trolley car lines damaged. The water depth in some places reached up to 1 - 1.5 meters, the depositions in some streets were 0.5 - 0.7 m. Railroad causeways were washed out in many places and the crops suffered immensely. Large numbers of wild life (rabbits, birds) were killed. It was the first case in 150 years of meteorological observations that the Nikolayev region has seen such a cataclysm. Chart in Fig. 1 shows the distribution of precipitation in the Nikolayev region on 6/30/1955. Fig. 2 shows the weather chart at 2100 hrs. on that memorable day.

The condition of the atmosphere over Nikolayev at 1700 hours on 6/30/1955 is explained in Fig. 3, and the air temperature changes in Fig. 4. The probable causes of the cloudburst are explained on scientific bases.

Card 1/2

LEBEDEVA N.V.

3(7)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

Tsentral'nyy institut prognozov

SOV/2114

Voprosy sinopticheskoy i dinamicheskoy meteorologii (Problems of Synoptic and Dynamic Meteorology) Moscow, Gidrometeoizdat (Otd-niye), 1958. 110 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, vyp. 77). 1,100 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: USSR. Glavnoye upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby.

Ed. (Title page): A.I. Burtsev; Ed. (Inside book): V.I. Tarkhunova; Tech. Ed.: T.Ye. Zemtsova.

PURPOSE: This issue of the Institute's Transactions is intended for synoptic and dynamic meteorologists.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles deals with various aspects of atmospheric circulation. Individual papers discuss convection in warm fronts, visibility during snowstorms, the relationship be-

Card 1/3

tween fronts and jet streams, questions of pressure change, and vertical motions in the atmosphere. References accompany each article.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Problems of Synoptic and Dynamic Meteorology SOV/2114

Gradient With Altitude 82

Turketti, Z.L., and V.I. Zhil'tsova. Results Obtained From Testing the Computation Method for Precipitations During the Cold Half of the Year in the Operations of the Central Institute of Forecasting103

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

MM/bg
8-13-59

MAKKAVEYEV, N.I., prof.; KHMELEVA, N.V.; ZAITOV, I.R.; LEBEDEVA, N.V.; MEDVEDEV, V.S.; LAZAREVA, L.V., tekhn. red.

[Experimental geomorphology] Eksperimental'naia geomorfologiia. By N.I.Makkaveev i dr. Moskva, Izd-vo Mosk. univ., 1961. 193 p. (MIRA 15:1)

(Geological research)

SKOROPANOV, S.G., red.; DADYKIN, V.P., doktor biol. nauk, red.; LEBEDEVA, N.V., kand. bil. nauk, red.; RAYEVSKAYA, V.S., red.; SALO, I.V., red.; SHCHEMELEVA, A.V., red.; GREYVER, I.K., tekhn. red.

[Improvement of farm and forest lands in northwestern U.S.S.R.] Melioratsiia sel'skokhoziaistvennykh i lesnykh ugodii Severo-Zapada SSSR; materialy konferentsii. Petrozavodsk, Gos. izd-vo Karel'skoi ASSR, 1962. 253 p. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Nauchno-tekhnicheskaya konferentsiya po voprosam osusheniya i osvoyeniya bolot i zabolochennykh zemel' Karelii, Petrozavodsk. 1961. 2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk Belorusskoy SSR, Ministerstvo sel'skogo khozyaystva Belorusskoy SSR (for Skoropanov). (Russia, Northwestern—Soils)

LEBEDEVA, N.V.

Advantages of the aerial method of studying bogs. Uch. zap. Petrozav. gos. un. 12 no.2:24-33 '64. (MIRA 18:7)

ACC NR: AP6031057 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0394/66/004/009/0051/0054

AUTHOR: Bakumenko, L. A.; Lebedeva, N. V.; Razvodovskaya, L. V.; Grapov, A. F.; Mel'nikov, N. N.

ORG: All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Chemicals for Plant Protection (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh sredstv zashchity rasteniy)

TITLE: Synthesis and herbicidal activity of amido esters and diamides of methyl- and chloromethylphosphonic acids

SOURCE: Khimiya v sel'skom khozyaystve, v. 4, no. 9. 1966, 51-54

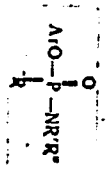
TOPIC TAGS: ~~herbicide, amido phosphonate, methyl~~phosphonic acid, ~~di~~amide, WEEDKILLER, ESTER, AMIDE, TOXICOLOGY

ABSTRACT: Herbicidal activity of the previously obtained amido esters and diamides of methyl- and chloromethylphosphonic acids was studied under laboratory conditions. The results are given in Tables 1 and 2. Experiments with white mice showed that amido esters of methylphosphonic acid are highly toxic for mammals, as shown in Table 3.

Card 1/5 UDC: 632.954+542.91

ACC NR: AP6031057

Table 1. Properties and herbicidal activity of amido esters of methyl- and chloromethylphosphonic acids



Compound	Ar	R	R'	R"	bp in °C/n or mp in °C
I	2-ClC$_6$H$_4$	CH$_3$	H	C$_2$H$_5$	148/0.3
II	2-ClC$_6$H$_4$	CH$_3$	H	Iso-C$_3$H$_7$	74—75.5
III	2-ClC$_6$H$_4$	CH$_3$	H	sec.-C$_4$H$_9$	49.5—51
IV	3-ClC$_6$H$_4$	CH$_3$	H	CH$_3$	142—142.5/0.17
V	3-ClC$_6$H$_4$	CH$_3$	H	C$_2$H$_5$	133—135/0.15
VI	3-ClC$_6$H$_4$	CH$_3$	H	Iso-C$_3$H$_7$	123—130/0.1
VII	3-ClC$_6$H$_4$	CH$_3$	H	C$_4$H$_9$	152/0.29
VIII	3-ClC$_6$H$_4$	CH$_3$	H	sec.-C$_4$H$_9$	139—142/0.13
IX	3-ClC$_6$H$_4$	CH$_3$	H	tert-C$_4$H$_9$	137—138/0.28
X	3-ClC$_6$H$_4$	CH$_3$	C$_2$H$_5$	C$_2$H$_5$	138/0.31
XI	4-ClC$_6$H$_4$	CH$_3$	H	CH$_3$	60—61
XII	4-ClC$_6$H$_4$	CH$_3$	H	C$_2$H$_5$	51—53.5
XIII	4-ClC$_6$H$_4$	CH$_3$	H	Iso-C$_3$H$_7$	92—93
XIV	4-ClC$_6$H$_4$	CH$_3$	H	C$_4$H$_9$	142—143/0.15
XV	4-ClC$_6$H$_4$	CH$_3$	CH$_3$	CH$_3$	114/0.17
XVI	4-ClC$_6$H$_4$	CH$_3$	C$_2$H$_5$	C$_2$H$_5$	122—123/0.2
XVII	2,4-Cl$_2$C$_6$H$_3$	CH$_3$	CH$_3$	CH$_3$	136—137—0.2
XVIII	2,4,5-Cl$_3$C$_6$H$_2$	CH$_3$	C$_2$H$_5$	C$_2$H$_5$	106—108
XIX	2,4,5-Cl$_3$C$_6$H$_2$	CH$_3$	C$_2$H$_5$	CH$_3$	47—48
XX	Cl$_3$C$_6$H$_2$	CH$_3$	C$_2$H$_5$	C$_2$H$_5$	149.5—151.5
XXI	Cl$_3$C$_6$	CH$_3$	C$_2$H$_5$	C$_2$H$_5$	95—96
XXII	C$_6$H$_5$	ClCH$_2$	H	C$_2$H$_5$	41—42.5
XXIII	C$_6$H$_5$	ClCH$_2$	C$_2$H$_5$	C$_2$H$_5$	113—114/0.15
XXIV	4-ClC$_6$H$_4$	ClCH$_2$	H	CH$_3$	46.5—49
XXV	4-ClC$_6$H$_4$	ClCH$_2$	H	C$_2$H$_5$	51—53
XXVI	4-ClC$_6$H$_4$	ClCH$_2$	H	Iso-C$_3$H$_7$	113.5—114.5
XXVII	4-ClC$_6$H$_4$	ClCH$_2$	H	C$_4$H$_9$	44.5—47
XXVIII	4-ClC$_6$H$_4$	ClCH$_2$	H	sec.-C$_4$H$_9$	89.5—91
XXIX	4-ClC$_6$H$_4$	Cl$_2$C	H	Iso-C$_3$H$_7$	144—145

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ACC NR: AP6031057

Table 1 cont.

		Concentration (mg/l) causing 50% of growth retardation											
		Wheat		Millet		Radish		Vetch					
		Sprouts	Roots	Sprouts	Roots	Sprouts	Roots	Sprouts	Roots				
1.5298	1.2610	> 150	> 150	> 150	> 150	75	1.5	> 150	45				
—	—	> 150	> 150	> 150	> 150	15	1.5	> 150	75				
1.5331	1.2856	120	60	45	60	15	3	150	13.5				
1.5309	1.2426	> 150	75	60	30	10.5	3	60	10.5				
1.5190	1.1991	> 150	105	60	> 150	13.5	1.5	60	45				
1.5165	1.1763	75	37.5	7.5	> 150	7.5	1.5	60	6				
1.5162	1.1973	120	60	37.5	—	10.5	0.15	120	12				
1.5112	1.1835	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
1.5131	1.1726	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
—	—	105	38	120	—	15	13	135	60				
—	—	150	150	—	—	75	12	> 150	50				
1.5191	1.1638	150	150	—	—	15	10.5	> 150	60				
1.5252	1.2396	135	38	45	45	38	15	105	45				
1.5162	1.1775	150	60	45	45	13.5	4	60	13.5				
1.5788	1.2558	> 150	52	68	68	13.5	1	150	75				
—	—	> 150	38	75	38	13.5	11	> 150	> 150				
—	—	120	60	90	75	120	75	> 150	135				
—	—	105	38	—	—	105	30	> 150	9				
—	—	> 150	60	120	135	> 150	> 150	—	—				
1.5180	1.2003	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
—	—	> 150	52	38	38	15	3	> 150	60				
—	—	> 150	68	52.5	45	3.6	1.5	> 150	60				
—	—	> 150	75	37.5	7.5	9	2.5	> 150	150				
—	—	> 150	82	75	30	3.8	1	45	45				
—	—	> 150	38	38	15	15	8	> 150	11				
—	—	> 105	75	37.5	30	> 150	> 150	> 150	68				
									14				
									9				
									45				

Card 3/5

ACC NR: AP6031037

Table 2. Properties and herbicidal activity of diamides of methylphosphonic acid

$$H_3C-\overset{\overset{O}{\|}}{\underset{\underset{NR_2}{|}}{P}}-NHAr$$

Compound	Ar	R	mp in °C	Concentration (mg/l) causing 50% of growth retardation									
				Wheat		Oats		Millet		Radish		Vetch	
				Sprouts	Roots	Sprouts	Roots	Sprouts	Roots	Sprouts	Roots	Sprouts	Roots
1	C_6H_5	CH_3	74—75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	C_6H_4Cl-*m*	CH_3	124—125	>150	>150	>150	135	120	37,5	>150	>150	>150	105
3	C_6H_4Cl-*n*	CH_3	158—160	>150	150	>150	60	97,5	97,5	>150	>150	135	120
4	$C_6H_4CH_3$-*m*	CH_3	86—88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	$C_6H_4CH_3$-*n*	CH_3	139—141	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	C_6H_5	C_2H_5	78—79	>150	150	75	75	>150	>150	>150	>150	>150	30
7	C_6H_4Cl-*o*	C_2H_5	84—85	150	37,5	>150	75	>150	>150	135	135	120	>150
8	C_6H_4Cl-*m*	C_2H_5	105,5—106,5	>150	75	>150	37,5	>150	>150	>150	>150	>150	>150
9	C_6H_4Cl-*n*	C_2H_5	114—114,5	>150	37,5	>150	30	>150	>150	135	120	>150	37,5
10	$C_6H_4CH_3$-*o*	C_2H_5	58—59,5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	$C_6H_4CH_3$-*m*	C_2H_5	59—60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	$C_6H_4CH_3$-*n*	C_2H_5	137—138,5	>150	>150	>150	120	>150	>150	>150	>150	>150	150
13	$C_6H_4NO_2$-*n*	C_2H_5	118—119	>150	>150	>150	>150	>150	>150	>150	75	>150	>150
14	$C_6H_4O_2C_2H_5$-*n*	C_2H_5	93,5—95,5	>150	135	120	90	150	>150	>150	75	150	150
15	$C_6H_4OCH_3$-*n*	C_2H_5	95,5—97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Card 1/5

ACC NR: AP6031057

Table 3. Toxicity (mg/kg) of some compounds with respect to white mice

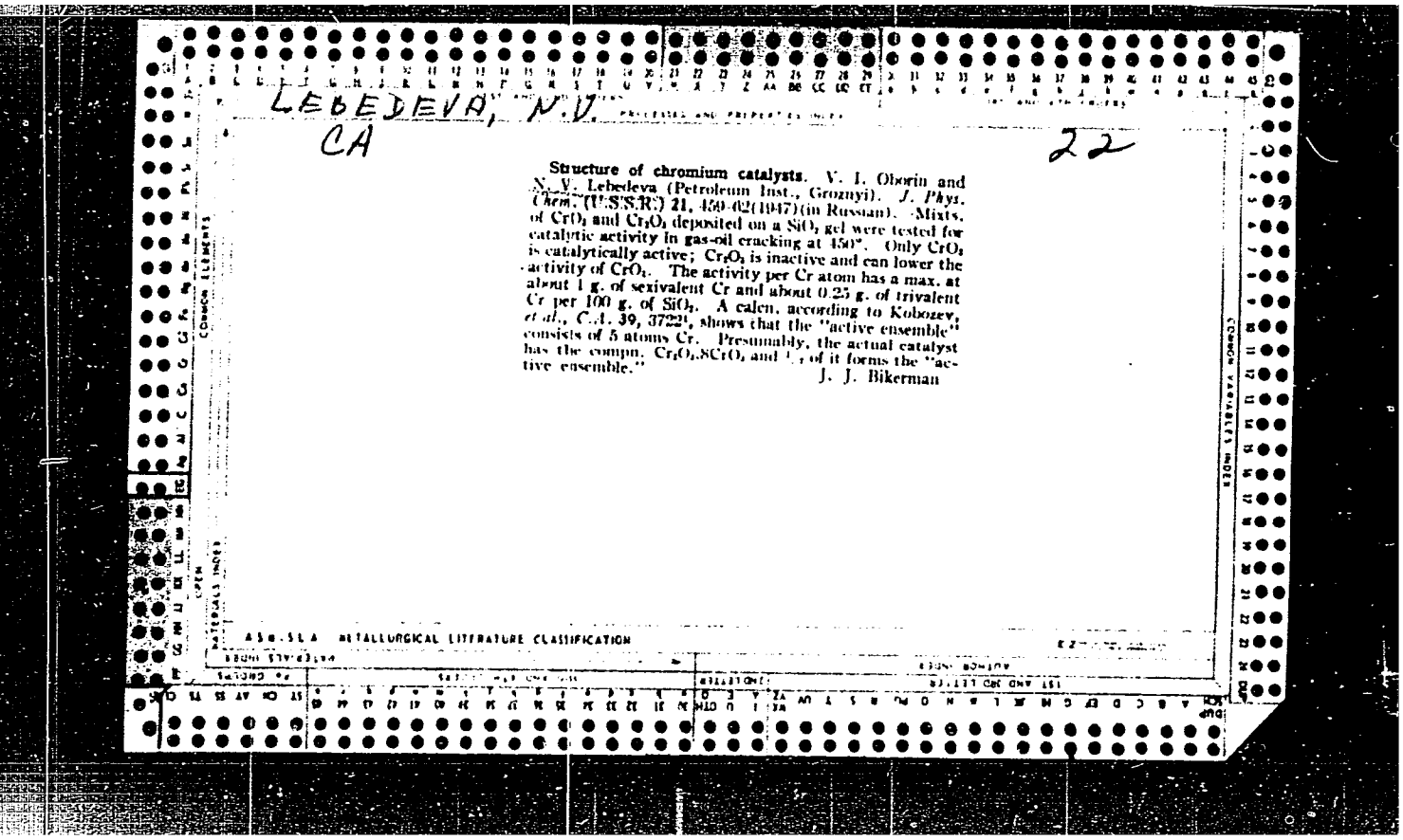
Compound no. in Table 1	LD_{100}	LD_{50}	Minimum toxic dose
IV	50	25	12.5
XVI	100	75	25.0

The authors thank Professor V. I. Vashkov for investigating the toxicity of the preparations for mammals and M. I. Gagarinaya for studying the effect of the preparations on Hill's reaction. Orig. art. has: 3 tables

[WA-50; CBE No. 14]
[PS]

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 30May66/ ORIG REF: 007

Card 5/5



LEBEDEVA, N.V.

CA

22

Structure of chromium catalysts. V. I. Oborin and N. V. Lebedeva (Petroleum Inst., Groznyi). *J. Phys. Chem.* (U.S.S.R.) 21, 459-62(1947)(in Russian). Mixts. of CrO_3 and Cr_2O_3 deposited on a SiO_2 gel were tested for catalytic activity in gas-oil cracking at 450°. Only CrO_3 is catalytically active; Cr_2O_3 is inactive and can lower the activity of CrO_3. The activity per Cr atom has a max. at about 1 g. of sexivalent Cr and about 0.25 g. of trivalent Cr per 100 g. of SiO_2. A calcn. according to Kobozev, *et al.*, *C.A.* 39, 3722[1], shows that the "active ensemble" consists of 5 atoms Cr. Presumably, the actual catalyst has the compn. $Cr_2O_3.8CrO_3$ and $\frac{1}{10}$ of it forms the "active ensemble."

J. J. Bikerman

A S M - S L A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

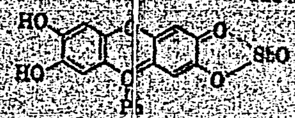
LEBEDEVA, N.V.

1204. Trihydroxyfluorone derivatives as reagents for tin and antimony. V. A. Nazarenko and N. V. Lebedeva. *Zh. Anal. Khim.*, 1955, 10 (5), 289–293.—Trihydroxy-fluorone derivatives with a substituent in position 9 are sensitive colorimetric reagents for Sn^{IV} and Sb^{III}. Sixteen such derivatives are synthesised from triacetoxyanthraquinone and the corresponding aldehyde. *Determination of tin with 2:3:7-trihydroxy-9-p-nitrophenyl-6-fluorone.*—To 10 ml of the solution to be tested are added 0·5 g of NaCl and sufficient H_2SO_4 or HCl to make the solution 0·1 *N*. The solution is mixed with 0·5 ml of 1 per cent. gelatin solution, and then with 0·5 ml (for 0·5 to 10 μg of Sn) or 1 ml (for 10 to 20 μg of Sn) of 0·05 per cent. solution of the reagent in 96 per cent. ethanol containing 1 ml of 6 *N* HCl in 100 ml. The extinction is measured after 45 min., with a green filter (630 mμ), in a 10 to 20-mm cell, and compared with that of a similar solution but without Sn. The tin concn. is found from a calibration curve. Extinction and concn. are linear over the range 0·5 to 20 μg of Sn. To separate Sn from other elements, the Sn is distilled with excess of Br from a H_2SO_4 - H_3PO_4 solution; the Br is removed from the distillate by means of phenol. Sb does not interfere under these conditions. *Determination of antimony with 2:3:7-trihydroxy-9-phenyl-6-fluorone.*—The solution (10 ml), *N* in H_2SO_4, is mixed with 3 ml of gelatin solution and 0·5 ml of the reagent in 96 per cent. ethanol containing 1 ml of 6 *N* HCl in 100 ml, and the extinction is measured after 30 min., with a green filter. Extinction and concn. are linear over the range 0·5 to 20 μg of Sb. To separate Sb from interfering elements, the Sb is extracted as the pyridine - iodide complex from 8 *N* H_2SO_4 containing 5 per cent. of tartaric acid by means of ether. The ether extract is then shaken with *N* H_2SO_4 to obtain Sb in the aq. phase. G. S. Smith

LEBEDEVA, N.V.

4 2 (4E2c)

Use of trihydroxyfluorone derivatives in colorimetric analysis. Determination of antimony. V. A. Nazarenko and N. V. Lebedeva. Zhur. Anal. Khim. 11, 580-6(1956); cf. Bull. 60, 2800.—Sb^{+++} reacts with phenylfluorone in acid soln. to give a colored product. At pH >1 a small cryst. ppt. is formed which is the reagent itself. At acidity below 0.2N Sb is pptd. Above 0.2N acidity the soln. remains transparent and above 0.5N acidity the appearance of color is retarded, increasing with higher acidity. The color is affected more adversely by HCl than by H_2SO_4. A study of the compn. by 8 optical methods shows that in the complex the Sb:phenylfluorone ratio is 1:1 (cf. Wenger, et al., C.A. 32, 1205[4]). Considering that in phenylfluorone the reactive grouping is the o-hydroxyquinone, the structure of the complex can be presented as I. The molar coeff. of



(I)

extinction detd. by the satn. method is found to be 34160 and the log equil. const. (pK) 6.88. Max. absorption of the complex is at 530 mμ. The max. color develops after 15 min. and remains stable for many hrs. The colored soln. follows Beer's law. The recommended method (given) is suitable for detn. of 0.05-4 γ/ml. Sb. M. Hosch

Lebedeva, N.V.

AUTHORS Nazarenko V.A.,Flyantikova, G.V., Lebedeva N.V., 32-8-1/61
TITLE Analysis of Pure Metals. Determination of the Arsenic Content. (Analiz chistykh metallov. Opredeleniye primesi mysh'yaka - Russian)
PERIODICAL Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1957, Vol 23, Nr 8, pp 891-896(U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT Two methods of the separation of arsenic from the bysic metal are described in the paper, for the purpose of its (i.e. of arsenic) chemical evaluation. In both cases is recommended the so-called "universal" type of the separation of microquantities of arsenic from pure metals on further extraction of the diethyldithiocarbamate complex from a strongly acid mixture by chloroform, as well as the final determination after the formation of arsenic-molybdenum-blue in all cases. Then the process of the separation of arsenic from antimony, vanadium, niobium and silicon is described and the use of a siutable apparatus is demonstrated. In the case of an analysis of antimony and niobium a previous precipitation of arsenic is recommended is the form of magnesium-ammonium-arsenate with a phosphate carrier. In the case of vanadium and silicon the separation of arsenic from the corresponding solutions is directly performed.The process of the determination of arsenic after the extraction by diethyldithiocarbamate acid is described.In this case a freshly prepared solution of diethyldithiocarbamihic acid is used for the extraction of arsenic.In that connection it is pointed out that the application of a chloroform solution of diethylammonium -diethyldithiocarbamate would be more

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convenient,but this reagent is at present difficult to obtain.This method is also applicable to the determination of the arsenic content of other metals which do not form any diethylcarbamates in strongly-acid solutions.,neither in the presence nor in the absence of complex producers.
There are 2 tables and 1 illustration and 5 references.

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Card 2/2

LEBEDEVA, N.V.

AUTHORS: Nazarenko, V.A., Lebedeva, N.V., Ravitskaya, R.V. 32-1-2/55

TITLE: The Method of Determining Germanium in Ores, Coals, and Industrial Waste (Metod opredeleniya germaniya v rudakh, uglyakh i promyshlennykh otkhodakh).

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol. 24, Nr 1, pp. 9-13 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the introduction to this work it is said that the best-known method for this purpose is the phenyl-fluoron colorimetric method. Phenylfluoron (9-phenyl-2,3, 7-trioxide-fluoron) forms a red precipitation with the tetravalent germanium in which to each germanium atom there correspond two molecules of the reagent. Various varieties of this method, in the first line such developed by foreign scientists like Cluley, Ladenbauer, Slama and Hecht,Luke and Campbell, Schneider and Sandell, as well as by the Soviet scientists Gillebrand and Lendel' and others are cited. It is further mentioned here that phenylfluoron reacts (like to germanium) also to many other elements of the groups IV, V and VI of the periodic system. In order to separate germanium from disturbing elements it is recommended to extract the germanium tetrachloride from the 6-n hydrochloric acid by distillation or by extraction with tetrachloride carbon from 8-9-n hydrochloric acid (examples). In conclusion it is recommended to apply the method

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described uniformly to all materials. A difference in treatment is possible solely in the introductory work of separating elements. This generalized method consists in the extraction of the germanium with carbon tetrachloride from 9-n hydrochloric acid, with following re-extraction with water and colorimetric determination with phenylfluoron. A table of results is given with respect to pyrite-, copper-, zinc-, lead-, antimony-, and iron ores, coal, coke, and coal resin. The experimental part of the present work contains three chapters: "Separation of Samples", "Extraction and Determination of Germanium", and the "Construction of the Calibrating Curve". There are 11 references, 2 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainian Branch of the State Institute for Rare Metals and Such as Occur in Small Quantities (Ukrainiskiy filial Gosudarstvennogo instituta redkikh i malykh metallov).

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Card 2/2 1. Germanium-Determination 2. Germanium-Separation

NAZARENKO, V.A.; LEBEDEVA, N.V.; BIRYUK, Ye.A.; SHUSTOVA, M.B.

Complex compounds of multivalent metals with trihydroxyfluorones.
Zhur.neorg.khim. 7 no.12:2731-2738 D '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(Metals--Analysis) (Xantheonone)

5 (2)

AUTHORS: Nazarenko, V. A., Lebedeva, N. V. SOV/32-25-8-2/44

TITLE: Application of Trioxyfluoron Derivates in Colorimetric Analysis

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 8, pp 899 - 903 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The application of phenylfluoron (9-phenyl-2,3,7-trioxy-6-fluoron) (I) for the determination of germanium (II) has the disadvantage that the formed complex compound is colloidal. Therefore, (Refs 1,2) p-dimethyl-aminophenylfluoron (III) was recommended as a reagent, as (III) forms with (II) real solutions. It was established that different 2,3,7-trioxyfluoron (substituted in the 9 position) derivates can be more or less used as reagents for (II). To establish the suitability of the different trioxyfluoron derivates (TD) for the colorimetric (II)-determination the molar absorption coefficients of several complex compounds of (II) were investigated with synthesized (TD). The reaction occurred at the optimum acidity of 0.5 n HCl. The optical density was measured on a Pulfrich photometer at a wave length of 530 mμ. The measuring results (Table) proved that the sensitivity of the 2-nitro, 4-nitro, and 2,4-dinitro-phenylfluorons is greater than that of (I). Concerning spectrometric

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sensitivity of the reaction disulfophenylfluoron (IV) surpasses that of (II) with the last-mentioned nitro compounds as well as that of (I). The advantage of (IV) is that the determinations can be made at a low acidity (from pH 5 to 0.2 n HCl). In case of strongly acid solutions the use of (I) is preferable and there also is a possibility that insoluble compounds are formed with (II) which precipitate. Thus, (II) is most favorably determined by spectroscopy with (IV) in weakly acid solutions (0.02 - 0.05 n HCl) with the addition of gelatin, while for strongly acid solutions (above 0.1 n HCl) the (I) and the above mentioned nitro compounds are to be preferred as reagents. There is mention of the photometric determinations of Kazarinova and Vasil'yeva, reference 6, which appeared at the time the present paper was being printed, but which in principle is in accordance with the presented experimental results. There are 7 figures, 1 table, and 6 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Laboratoriya Instituta obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk Ukrainskoy SSR (Laboratory of the General and Inorganic Chemistry Institute of the Academy of Sciences, Ukrainskaya SSR)

S/073/62/028/002/006/006
B101/B110

AUTHORS: Nazarenko, V. A., Flyantikova, G. V., Lebedeva, N. V.

TITLE: Ionic state of germanium in weakly acid solutions

PERIODICAL: Ukrainskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, v. 28, no. 2, 1962, 266-267

TEXT: The range of existence of germanium cations in weakly acid solutions was studied. Experiments were conducted with electromigration and by determining the germanium content in the electrolyte with disulfo phenyl fluorone. 0.001 moles of GeO_2 solutions in a buffer solution (glycocol, biphthalate, veronal which do not form complexes with Ge) were filled into a V-shaped tube with sealed-in platinum electrodes. The upper tube shaft was filled with the same electrolyte but without Ge. Voltage was varied between 30 and 210 v at a constant amperage of 15 ma. Electrolysis took 60 min. Then, the Ge content both in the catholyte and in the anolyte was determined. In order to take diffusion into account, blank tests without current were conducted. Results:

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S/073/62/028/002/006/006
B101/B110

Ionic state of germanium in ...

pH	Ge (μg/ml) in catholyte	in anolyte	blank test
>7	-	only in anolyte	
6.83	4.9	6.1	0.9
5.05	4.6	5.0	0.7
3.12	7.7	7.5	1.0
2.32	4.4	3.8	1.1
1.08	1.3	2.2	0.2

Contrary to published data, weakly acid solutions contained germanium cations in addition to the anions of germanic acids. Their presence explains many analytical reactions of Ge and also their similarity to reactions of other metals of Group IV of the Periodic System. There are 1 figure and 1 table. The most important English-language reference is: D. A. Everest, J. E. Salmon, J. Chem. Soc., 2438 (1954).

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN USSR, laboratoriya v Odesse (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry AS UkrSSR, Laboratory in Odessa)

SUBMITTED: September 10, 1960

Card 2/2

NAZARENKO, V.A.; LEBEDEVA, N.V.

Determination of tin in poor ores by p-nitrophenylfluorone.
Zav.lab. 28 no.3:263-271 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN USSR.
(Tin--Analysis) (Xanthenone)

NAZARENKO, V.A.; LEBEDEVA, N.V.; SHUSTOVA, M.B.; BIRYUK, Ye.A.

Trihydroxyflurones. Metod.poluch.khim.reak. i prepar. no. 7: 21-24 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR, Odessa.

ACCESSION NR: AP4009727 S/0075/64/019/001/0087/0089

AUTHOR: Nazarenko, V. A.; Lebedeva, N. V.; Vinarova, L. I.

TITLE: Complexometric determination of tetravalent germanium

SOURCE: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, v. 19, no. 1, 1964, 87-89

TOPIC TAGS: complexometric determination, germanium determination, quantitative germanium determination, complexone III, GeO sub 2, germanium (IV), germanium complex formation

ABSTRACT: Complexometric determination of tetravalent germanium in GeO_2 was accomplished by use of a heated solution of the disodium salt of ethylenediaminetetracetic acid and a 2.5 fold excess of complexone III. Changing of the anion into the cation form was found to proceed slowly, and complex formation occurred quantitatively at a 0.02-0.05 N HCl acidity. As one mole of GeO_2 binds 1 mole of complexone, the Ge gram - equivalent is 72.6. The excess of complexone was titrated off with zinc sulfate and a color indicator. Standard deviation errors were ± 1.2% for 15-200 mg Ge and ± 4.6% for 0.2-3 mg Ge

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4009727

per 50 ml solution. The influence of chlorides on the complexometric titration was also studied and reported. Complex formation proceeded normally at a 3 mole/liter NaCl content. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN USSR, Laboratorii v Odesse (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry of the AN USSR, Odessa Laboratory)

SUBMITTED: 27Aug63 DATE ACQ: 14Feb64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 006

Card 2/2

CHISTYAKOV, A.D.; BURKOVA, M.V.; ORLOVA, Ye.M.; GLAZOVA, O.P.; PED', D.A.; BERLYAND, M.Ye.; ABRAMOVICH, K.G.; POPOVA, T.P.; MATVEYEV, L.T.; BACHURINA, A.A.; LEBEDEVA, N.V.; PESKOV, B.Ye.; ROMANOV, N.N.; VOLEVAKHA, N.M.; PCHELKO, I.G.; PETRENKO, N.V.; KOSHELENKO, I.V.; PINUS, N.Z.; SHMETER, S.M.; BATKAYEVA, T.F.; MININA, L.S.; BEL'SKAYA, N.N., nauchn. red.; ZVEREVA, N.I., nauchn. red.; KURGANSKAYA, V.M., nauchn. red.; MERTSALOVA, A.N., nauchn. red.; TOMASHEVICH, L.V., nauchn. red.; SAGATOVSKIY, N.V., otv. red.; KOTIKOVSKAYA, A.B., red.

[Manual of short-range weather forecasting] Rukovodstvo po kratkosrochnym prognozam pogody. Leningrad, Gidrometeoizdat. Pt.2. Izd.2. 1965. 491 p. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Moscow. TSentral'nyy institut prognozov.

SAKHAROVA, Yu.I.; LEBEDEVA, N.V.

Changes in the coarseness of alluvium along the length of the Maynta River in the Caucasus. Biul. MOIP. Otd. geol. 40 no. 6: 153 N-D '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Submitted May 4, 1965.

L 31801-66 EWT(1) RO

ACC NR: AP6021672 SOURCE CODE: UR/0079/66/036/003/0450/0453

53

B

AUTHOR: Mel'nikov, N. N.; Grapov, A. F.; Lebedeva, N. V.

ORG: All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Chemical Agents for Plant Protection, Moscow (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh sredstv zashchity rasteniy)

TITLE: Organic insectofungicides. XCII. Synthesis of acid chlorides, amides, and anilides of o-chlorophenylmethylphosphonic acid

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 36, no. 3, 1966, 450-453

TOPIC TAGS: fungicide, insecticide, chemical synthesis, organic phosphorus compound, chemical bonding, hydrogen bonding, IR spectrum, toxicity, organic amide, chlorinated organic compound

ABSTRACT: Derivatives of O-3-chlorophenyl- and O-4-chlorophenyl-methylphosphonic acids were synthesized in a search for new insecto-fungicides, on the basis of the theory that the insecticidal properties of the preparations increase with increasing acidity of the acyl radical bound to the phosphorus atom. Amides and anilides of O-3-chlorophenyl- and O-4-chlorophenylmethylphosphonic acids were synthesized by the reaction of the chlorides of these acids with primary and secondary amines or substituted anilines. The formation of intermolucular hydrogen bonds in the dialkylamides was suggested by their low melting points and infrared spectra.

UDC: 661.718:632.95

Card 1/2

L 31801-66

ACC NR: AP6021672 O

Biological tests indicated high insecticidal activity of the preparations; some exhibited herbicidal activity. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 2 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 07, 06 / SUBM DATE: 11 Feb65 / ORIG REF: 003

Card 2/2

L 31813-66 EWT(1) RO

ACC NR: AP6021674 SOURCE CODE: UR/0079/66/036/003/0457/0461

AUTHOR: Mal'nikov, N. N.; Grapov, A. F.; Lebedeva, N. Y.

ORG: All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Chemical Agents for Plant Protection (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh sredstv zashchity rasteniy)

TITLE: Organic insectofungicides. XCIV. Amides of O-arylmethyl- and chloromethylphosphonic acids

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 36, no. 3, 1966, 457-461

TOPIC TAGS: fungicide, insecticide, phosphonic acid, organic amide, chemical synthesis, chlorinated organic compound, plant development, toxicity

ABSTRACT: A series of amides of O-arylmethylphosphonic acid were synthesized by reaction of N,N-dialkylamidomethylphosphonic acid chlorides with phenols in the presence of triethylamine. N,N-diethyl-S-4-chlorophenylmethylthiophosphonate was synthesized analogously. O-Arylmethylphosphonic acid chlorides were found to be stable only when the original phenols have an ionization constant less than $1 \cdot 10^{-9}$. Otherwise the chlorides are unstable and are readily hydrolyzed in air to O-arylmethylphosphonic acids. O-Arylchloromethylphosphonic acid amides were synthesized by the reaction of O-arylchloromethylphosphonic acid chlorides with amines. The compounds pro-

Card 1/2 UDC: 661.718:632.95

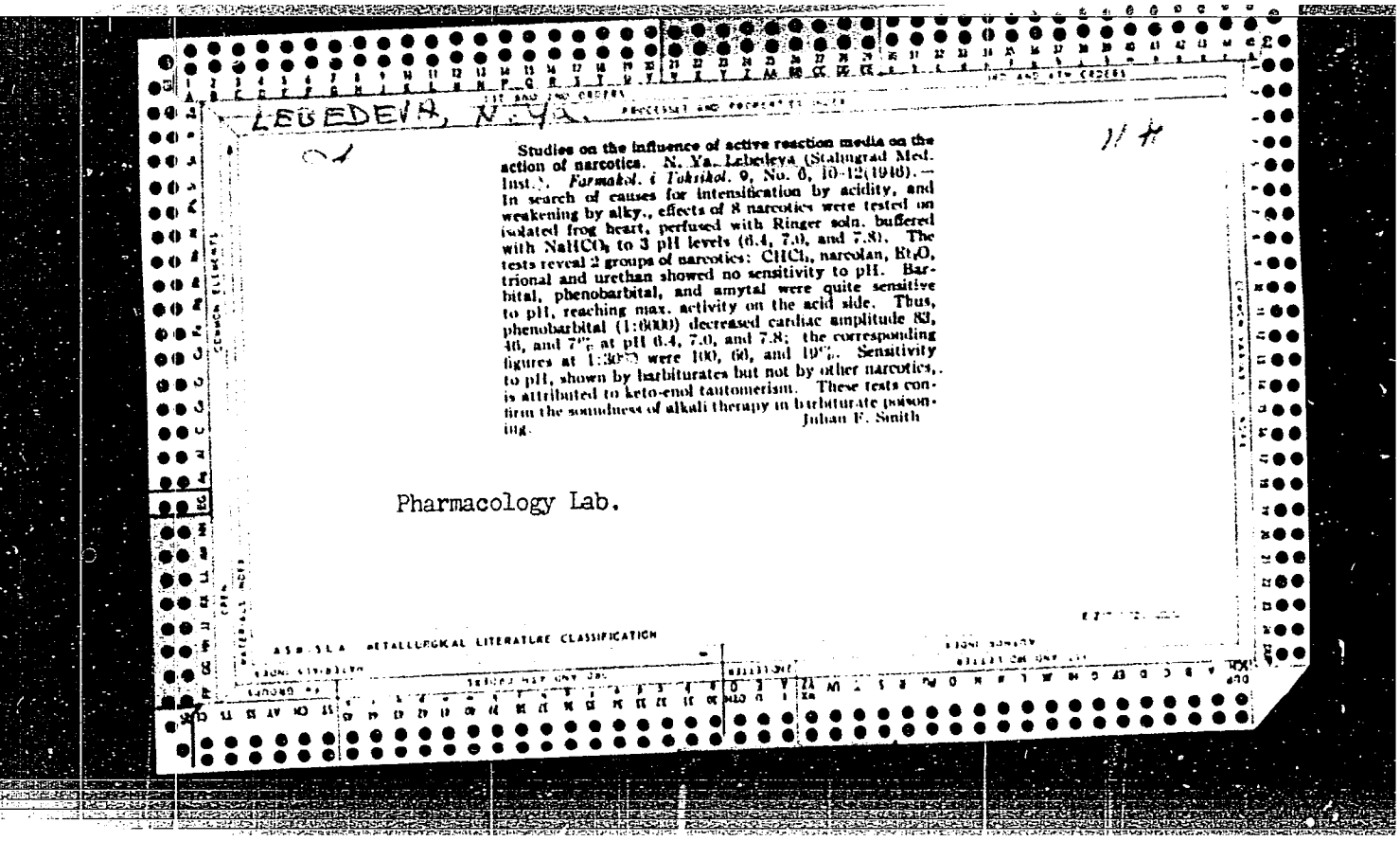
L 31813-66

ACC NR: AP6021674

duced exhibit substantial herbicidal activity: in a concentration of 1-15 parts per million they produce 50% inhibition of the growth of radish sprouts and roots. A. V. Buzovkina participated in the experimental part of the work. Orig. art. has: 2 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 07, 06 / SUBM DATE: 15Feb65 / ORIG REF: 005 / OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2 LS



LEBEDEVA, N. YA.

Studies on the influence of active reaction media on the action of narcotics. N. Ya. Lebedeva (Stalingrad Med. Inst.). *Farmakol. i Toksikol.* 9, No. 6, 10-12(1946).—In search of causes for intensification by acidity, and weakening by alky., effects of 8 narcotics were tested on isolated frog heart, perfused with Ringer soln. buffered with $NaHCO_3$ to 3 pH levels (6.4, 7.0, and 7.8). The tests reveal 2 groups of narcotics: $CHCl_3$, narcolan, Et_2O, trional and urethan showed no sensitivity to pH. Barbital, phenobarbital, and amytal were quite sensitive to pH, reaching max. activity on the acid side. Thus, phenobarbital (1:000) decreased cardiac amplitude 83, 40, and 7% at pH 6.4, 7.0, and 7.8; the corresponding figures at 1:30[illegible] were 100, 60, and 19%. Sensitivity to pH, shown by barbiturates but not by other narcotics, is attributed to keto-enol tautomerism. These tests confirm the soundness of alkali therapy in barbiturate poisoning.
Julian F. Smith

Pharmacology Lab.

ASTIA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

7-58-3-5/15

AUTHORS: Khitarov, N. I., Rengarten, Ye. V., Lebedeva, N. Ye.

TITLE: The Chemical Composition of Liquid Inclusions in Iceland Crystal and the Problems of Its Genesis (Khimicheskiy sostav zhidkikh vklyucheniy islandskogo shpata i voprosy genezisa)

PERIODICAL: Geokhimiya, 1958, Nr 3, pp. 214 - 221 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: 8 crystals from the [illegible] were supplied by Ye.Ya. Kiyevlenko and N.N. Andrusenko. They are from four different types of deposits:
1)Gonchak and Nidym deposits, 2)Shpat deposit, 3)Yangurakta and Kuktule deposits, 4)Dzhekinde and Markhaya deposits. The content of CO_2 and water of the vacuoles was determined in a special apparatus which is given and described in a schematic diagram; the device for opening the vacuoles is shown in a figure. The salt contents were determined by means of microanalysis. All results are compiled in a table. The second part treats the particularities of the composition of inclusions and the conceptions concerning the genesis. The inclusions con-

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The Chemical Composition of Liquid Inclusions in Iceland Crystal and the Problems of Its Genesis

7-58-3-5/15

sist of rather concentrated solutions of chloride, calcium, and sodium. In order to be able to fix the hydrothermal formation conditions, it was tried to wash out gabbro-dolerite (Dzhekindin deposit) by means of water, NaCl- and CaCl- solutions under various conditions. The results are shown in two tables and one diagram. Hence results a formation temperature of the crystals of below 200° at a pressure below 15-16 atmospheres; the low CO_2-content as well as the complete development of the crystals speak in favor of this low temperature. There are 5 figures, 3 tables, and 2 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii im. V.I. Vernadskogo, AN SSSR, Moskva (Moscow Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry imeni V. I. Vernadskiy, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: March 5, 1958

1. Calcite crystals---Impurities 2. Calcite crystals---Temperature factors 3. Chemical impurities---Analysis 4. Salts---Determination

Card 2/2

3

L 1398-66 EWT(m)

ACCESSION NR: AP5017763 UR/0216/65/000/004/0507/0520
577.391

AUTHOR: Kuzin, A. M.; Plyshevskaya, Ye. G.; Kopylov, V. A.; Ivanitskaya, Ye. A.; Lebedeva, N. Ye.; Kolomiytseva, I. K.; Tokarskaya, S. K.; Mel'nikova, S. K. 34 33 13

TITLE: Role of the "orthophenol-orthoquinone" system in the primary mechanisms of radiation effect on the organism 19

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya biologicheskaya, no. 4, 1965, 507-520

TOPIC TAGS: radiation biologic effect, phenol, quinone, enzyme, desoxyribonucleic acid, tyrosine, oxidation

ABSTRACT: A hypothesis stating that the oxidation reaction of orthophenols in response to high energy irradiation is closely related to the formation of orthoquinones (semiquinones) has evolved from the experimental work of the laboratory with which the authors are associated. In the present study the immediate effects of X-irradiation on enzyme process rates were investigated in a tyrosine+tyrosinase model system under strictly controlled conditions

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L 1398-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5017763

(210 kv, 15 ma, no filter, 100 to 1000 r doses, 10 min incubation). Change in enzyme process rate was determined by the concentration of newly formed orthophenols and orthoquinones. With irradiation of the whole system, the concentration was 5 times higher than for controls. Irradiation of only the tyrosine solution led to a lesser concentration, and the concentration decreased still further with irradiation of only the tyrosinase. When the irradiated mixture was incubated with a suspension of mouse thymus nuclei, the tyrosine oxidation products (orthoquinones) were completely absorbed by the nuclei. Fluorescence tests with acridine-orange on thymus nuclei of mice immediately after irradiation and tests on thymus nuclei treated with tyrosine oxidation products demonstrated the similarity of irradiation effect and orthoquinone effect. The same effect was demonstrated with quinone extracts from gamma-irradiated plant tissue (potato). Treatment of carbon-labeled plant sprouts with extracts from irradiated plants depressed DNA synthesis by 50 to 60%, the same as after gamma-irradiation. Injection of purified orthoquinones, extracted from irradiated plant tissues, into young mice caused loss of weight, growth inhibition, and a sharp decrease in leukocyte level of the peripheral blood. These study data demonstrate the importance of the

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L 1398-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5017763

"orthophenol-orthoquinone system" in the primary mechanisms of radiation effect. Orig. art. has: 10 figures and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut biologicheskiy fiziki AN SSSR (Institute of Biophysics AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 22Jan65 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: LS

NR REF SOV: 021 OTHER: 010

Card 3/3

L 25811-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/T JK

ACC NR: AP6015925 SOURCE CODE: UR/0216/65/000/004/0507/0520

AUTHOR: Kuzin, A. M.; Plyshevskaya, Ye. G.--Plyshevskaya, E. G.; Kopylov, V. A.; Ivanitskaya, Ye. A.--Ivanitzkaya, E. A.; Lebedeva, N. Ye.--Lebedeva, N. E.; Kolomiytseva, I. K.--Kolomiytzeva, I. I.; Mel'nikova, S. K.--Melnikova, S. K.; Tokarskaya, V.I.

ORG: Institute of Biophysics, AN SSSR, Moscow (Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR)

TITLE: Function of the orthophenol-orthoquinone system in the early mechanism of action of ionizing radiation on the organism

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya biologicheskaya, no. 4, 1965, 507-520

TOPIC TAGS: ionizing radiation, radiation biologic effect, radiation plant effect, tyrosine, sorption, oxidation, DNA, biosynthesis, radiation sickness

ABSTRACT: The authors concluded from a variety of experiments on plants and animals that the initial processes in the irradiated organism develop in the following sequence:

(1) During irradiation the formation of active radicals causes very slight radiochemical oxidation of the phenols present in the cell, chiefly tyrosine.

(2) The resultant oxidation products activate tyrosinase, which immediately after irradiation leads to the formation of large quantities of biologically active orthoquinones.

(3) The resultant orthoquinones are actively sorbed by the cell nuclei.

Card 1/2 UDC: 577.391

L 25811-66

ACC NR: AP6015925

(4) The orthoquinones sorbed by the nuclei inhibit DNA synthesis, block the incorporation of thymidine into newly synthesized DNA, and alter their fluorescence in the presence of acridine orange.

(5) The blocking of nuclear DNA by the orthoquinones sharply inhibits cell division, giving rise to leukopenia, arrested growth, weight loss, chromosomal aberrations, and, in sufficiently high concentrations, death of the organism. Orig. art. has: 10 figures and 4 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06, 07 / SUBM DATE: 22Jan65 / ORIG REF: 021 / OTH REF: 010

Card 2/2 CC

LEBEDEVA, O., inzh.; ROZOV, R., inzh.; TYULENEV, V., inzh.

High structure for a seismic district. Prom. stroi. i inzh. soor. 4 no.3:43-44 My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Barauni, India—Petroleum coke)
(Earthquakes and building) (Building, Iron and steel)

L 04643-67 EWT(l)/EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EEC(k)-2/EWP(j)/EWP(k) IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP6011570 SOURCE CODE: UR/0051/66/020/003/0503/0505

66
57
B

AUTHOR: Gryaznov, Yu. M.; Lebedev, O. L.; Chastov, A. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Passive Q-switching of a ruby laser with bleachable phthalocyanines

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 20, no. 3, 1966, 503-505

TOPIC TAGS: ruby laser, laser R and D, phthalocyanine

ABSTRACT: The application of reversibly bleachable phthalocyanine solutions for generation of giant pulses from a ruby laser was the subject of several previous Soviet and American studies. Phthalocyanines of magnesium, vanadium, zinc, copper, and metal-free phthalocyanine in pyridine or quinoline solutions were previously used by a team of Soviet authors headed by V. N. Gavrilov and Yu. M. Gryaznov [association unknown] to generate

UDC: 621.375.9:535:553.824

Card 1/5

single pulses of 1 Mw maximum power from a ruby laser. Another team of Soviet scientists, headed by A. L. Mikaelyan, obtained pulses of less than 20 nsec duration from a ruby laser employing a vanadium phthalocyanine solution in nitrobenzene as a passive Q-switching element. A third Soviet team, composed of L. S. Dovger, B. A. Yermakov, A. V. Lukin, and L. P. Shklover, in a study of bleaching of certain organic solutions in the cavity of a ruby laser, found the efficiency of vanadyl phthalocyanine in nitrobenzene and kryptocyanine in methanol was nearly equal in generating giant pulses; the efficiency of zirconium phthalocyanine solution in α-bromo-naphthalene was several times lower. To the present time, the best results were obtained in 1964 by a team of IBM scientists with a solution of aluminum phthalocyanine chloride in 1-chloronaphthalene.

Recently, the above-mentioned team of Soviet scientists headed by Yu. M. Gryaznov published the results of a systematic study of some 22 phthalocyanines and naphthalocyanines. These scientists attempted to expose the relationship between the energetic characteristics of giant pulses and spectral absorption properties of Q-switching solutions of the phthalocyanines studied. Only fifteen most chemically stable compounds were considered in the study with the apparent purpose of selecting the most efficient of them. Quinoline and o-dichlorobenzene were used as solvents. The total energy output of a

series of giant pulses and the average energy output of a single pulse were generally increasing with a decrease in the difference between the wavelength of maximum absorption of the compound and the 6943 Å wavelength of laser emission. This conclusion was made from a comparison of the data presented in Fig. 1 and the wavelengths of maximum absorption of the compounds, which are, respectively: 1 - 6925; 2 - 6910; 3 - 6880; 4 - 6900; 5 - 7020; 6 - 6800; 7 - 7060 Å. A shift in the position of maximum absorption toward the 6943 A emission line in the sequence: Cu < Al < Cr < Ga of the phthalocyanine series coincided with an increase in the emission output of the laser. The λmax of absorption also shifted one way or another when o-dichlorobenzene was substituted for quinoline as the solvent.

The best results were obtained with gallium phthalocyanine chloride and zinc naphthalocyanine. Performance of the gallium phthalocyanine chloride solution in quinoline as the passive Q-switching element in a ruby laser was illustrated by the following data. Single pulses of ~18Mw power output and ~40 nsec duration were obtained at 0.7j energy of a pulse (20% of the energy output in the free mode generation of the laser) from an 800 mm long cavity containing a 120 mm long ruby rod between the mirrors with 50 and 99% reflection. Width of the emission spectral line was narrowed to less than $3 \cdot 10^{-2}$ Å when a bleachable solution was used.

L 04643-67
ACC NR: AP6011570

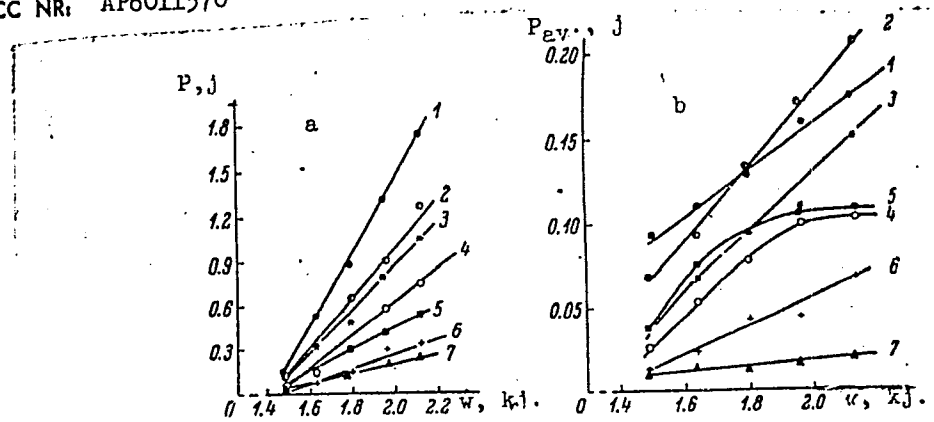

Fig. 1. Pump energy (w) dependence of the total energy output (P) of a series of giant pulses (a) and of the average energy ($P_{av.}$) of a single pulse (b) with certain bleachable compounds.

1 — gallium phthalocyanine chloride; 2 — zinc naphthalocyanine; 3 — chromium phthalocyanine chloride; 4 — copper naphthalocyanine; 5 — vanadyl phthalocyanine; 6 — copper phthalocyanine; 7 — kryptocyanine. Solvent: quinoline. Cell transparency: 60%.

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4/

A study of the effect of transparency (concentration) of the gallium phthalocyanine chloride solution on the energy output of a single pulse indicated a maximum energy (~0.75 j) at about 20% transmission. A decrease in the energy output with decreasing transparency below 20% was attributed to a lowering of the cavity Q because of absorption of energy of a giant pulse by the phthalocyanine molecules in the ground and excited states.

In conclusion, the authors thank V. K. Kolesnikova, V. N. Gavrilov, and V. V. Kozlov for assistance.

COMMENT: A limited search of the Soviet literature published in 1964—66 failed to reveal the association of the authors of the article reviewed. The association of the other Soviet scientists mentioned in this note could not be ascertained at the present time. However, other sources indicate that in 1965, L. P. Shklover was associated with the All-Union Institute of Chemical Reagents and in 1963, with the Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology. Information published after the reviewed article on further Soviet progress in the application of phthalocyanines in the passive-switched ruby lasers was reported in the ATD Press. ~~The authors thank V. K. Kolesnikova, V. N. Gavrilov, and V. V. Kozlov for assistance.~~ Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.
[FSB: v. 2, no. 10]
SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 12Jul65 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 003

LEBEDEVA, Ol'ga Aleksandrovna

Dynamics of Blood Clots of Children of Early Age Concerning Acute Gastric Diseases of the Bowels with Toxical (sindromom)

Dissertation for candidate of a Medical Science degree. Chair of Pediatrics (head, Prof. P.A. Byreyev) Saratov Medical Institute, 1948

IPATOVA, Valentina Vasil'yevna; KOLOMEYTSEV, Ivan Mikhaylovich; LEBEDEVA, Ol'ga L'vovna; RUMYANTSEV, Aleksey Nikolayevich; VOSKRESENSKIY, N.N., redaktor; KOGAN, F.L., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

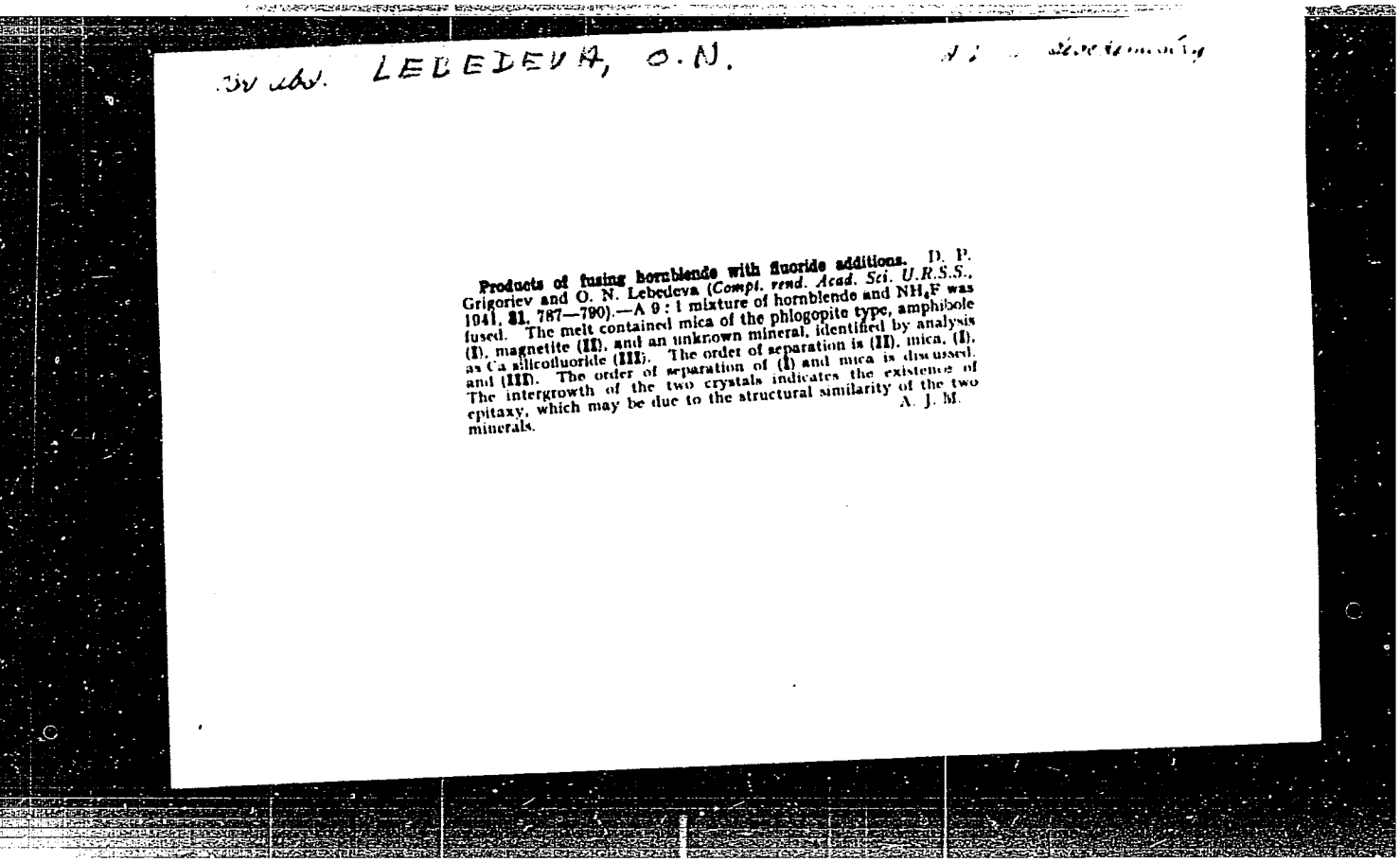
[Dismantling and assembling the GAZ-51 automobile] Razborka i sborka avtomobilia GAZ-51. Moskva, Nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo avtotransp.lit-ry, 1956.233 p. (Motortrucks) (MIRA 9:6)

Lebedeva, O.M.

BRAUDE, S.Ya.; MEN', A.V.; LEBEDEVA, O.M.

Experimental study of tuning-fork filters and some aspects of their theory [in Ukrainian with summaries in Russian and English]. Ukr.fiz.zhur. 2 no.3:274-291 Jl-S '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1.Institut radiofiziki ta elektroniki AN URSR.
(Electric filters)



Sv ukr. LEBEDEVA, O.N.

Products of fusing hornblende with fluoride additions. D. P. Grigoriev and O. N. Lebedeva (*Compt. rend. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S.*, 1941, **31**, 787—790).—A 9 : 1 mixture of hornblende and NH_4F was fused. The melt contained mica of the phlogopite type, amphibole (I), magnetite (II), and an unknown mineral, identified by analysis as Ca silicofluoride (III). The order of separation is (II), mica, (I), and (III). The order of separation of (I) and mica is discussed. The intergrowth of the two crystals indicates the existence of epitaxy, which may be due to the structural similarity of the two minerals. A. J. M.

L 8175-66 EWT(d)/EWT(1)/EEC(k)-2/EWA(h)

ACC NR: AP5025691 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/018/0039/0040

AUTHORS: Lebedeva, O. M.; Ligonenko, A. L.

ORG: none

TITLE: Device for measuring the Q of a cavity resonator. Class 21, No. 174675

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 18, 1965, 39-40

TOPIC TAGS: cavity resonator, resonator Q factor

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a device for measuring the Q of a cavity resonator by a dynamic method. To broaden the range of measurements toward lower values of Q, a synchrodyne converter is used for narrowing the signal spectrum supplied to the input of a narrow-band intermediate-frequency amplifier (see Fig. 1).

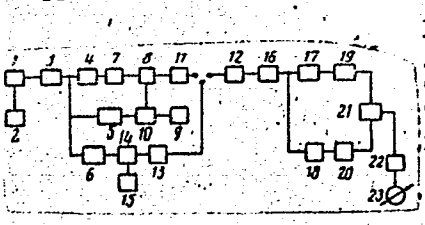


Fig. 1. 1- klystron oscillator; 2- oscillator; 3, 4, and 5- [abstracter's note: missing in orig. art.]; 6- attenuator; 7- investigated resonator; 8- mixer; 9- heterodyne; 10- converter (frequency); 11- intermediate frequency amplifier; 12- detector; 13- reference circuit; 14- mixer; 15- oscillator; 16- amplifier; 17 and 18- differentiating circuits; 19 and 20- pulse shaping circuits; 21- trigger; 22- detector

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.317.337

L 8175-66

ACC NR: AP5025691

unit and amplifier; 23- indicator

To increase the accuracy of measurement by determining the pass band of the resonance characteristic of the cavity resonator, a calibration channel is connected in parallel with a portion of the measuring channel containing a differentiating circuit and a pulse shaping generator. The calibration channel is connected to the second input of a trigger serving to shape rectangular pulses whose width is proportional to the measured pass band. Orig. art. has: 1 diagram.

SUB CODE: EC/ SUBM DATE: 06Dec62

nw

Card 2/2

LEBEDEVA, O. P. and SIROTININ, N. N.

"The Pathogenesus of Cold-Produced Catarrhs of the Upper Respiratory Tract," Problema Grippa i Ostrykh Katarrov Verkhnikh Dykhatel'nykh Putey, Moscow, 1952, pp. 55-56.

LEBEDEVA, O.P.

Work of the Kiev Society of Microbiologists, Epidemiologists and Specialists in Infectious Diseases in 1952. Mikrobiol.zhur. 15 no.2:87-88 '53. (MLRA 7:3)

1. Sekretar' pravlinnaya Kiiv'skogo tovaristva mikrobiologiv. (Kiev--Microbiology) (Microbiology--Kiev)

LEBEDEVA, O.P.

Microflora of upper respiratory tracts in acute catarrhs and virus influenza. Mikrobiol.zhur.15 no.4:26-34 '53. (MLRA 7:2)

1. Z Institutu infektsiinikh khvorob AMN SRSR.
(Catarrh) (Influenza--Bacteriology)

LEBEDEVA, O.P.

Bilateral pneumothorax following tracheotomy. Vest.oto-rin. 18 no.5: 141-142 S-O '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Iz kliniki bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa (zav. - dotsent K.G. Borshchev) Ivanovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(PNEUMOTHORAX, etiol. and pathogen.
tracheotomy, causing bilateral pneumothorax)
(TRACHEA, surg.
tracheotomy, causing bilateral pneumothorax)

LEBEDEVA, O.P

EMAYKINA, V.P.; LEBEDEVA, O.P. (Kiyev)

Some data on the effect of lowered barometric pressure on the course of influenza in irradiated mice. Med.rad. 4 no.1:82 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:2)

(INVLUENZA) (RADIATION SICKNESS)
(ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

MAKSIMOVICH, N.A.; LEBEDEVA, O.P.

Effect of the injection of marrow cells on the morphological manifestations of experimental influenza in irradiated animals. Dokl. AN SSSR 153 no.4:950-953 D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut infektsionnykh bolezney, Kiyev. Predstavleno akademikom A.V. Palladinym.

LEBEDEVA, O.P. (Kiyev)

Problem of using bone marrow suspension in the treatment of radiation sickness combined with influenza. Sbor.nauch.trud. Inst.infek.bol. no.4:110-113 '64.

Effect of introducing cells of bone marrow and the spleen in irradiated and influenza-infected mice on their survival and anti-influenza immunity. Ibid.:114-122 (MIRA 18:6)

ACCESSION NR: AP4022726 S/0020/64/155/002/0454/0456

AUTHOR: Lebedeva, O. P.; Maksimovich, N.A.

TITLE: Specific pattern of radiation sickness in mice treated with bone marrow and immunization

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady*, v. 155, no. 2, 1964, 454-456

TOPIC TAGS: radiation sickness, treatment radiation sickness, marrow therapy, vaccination therapy, radiation survival, radiation liver injury, radiation spleen injury, radiation induced sensitivity, radiation sickness therapy, animal irradiation, hemagglutinins, endogenone bacteria, leukopoiesis

ABSTRACT: Based on earlier work disclosing the ineffectiveness of flu vaccination and its untoward effect on the course of the radiation sickness in mice so treated, the authors used virological and morphological methods to determine the nature of the pathogenic processes involved. In the experiment 610 mice were irradiated with 600 roentgen, vaccinated intraabdominally with A-PRβ vaccine and treated intravenously with 80 or 10 million marrow cells. The results, which are tabulated and figured, show survival after 4, 8, 12 and 16 days following irradiation. While 97% of the untreated controls died, almost all animals treated with marrow only

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ACCESSION NR: AP4022726

survived. The combined treatment resulted in survival of 2/3 following a 10 million marrow cell dose, and less than 50% with the 80 million dose. Leukopoiesis was stimulated by both marrow and vaccination. Hemagglutinins were particularly high in mice treated with the large marrow dose. Despite these favorable indices the animals so treated showed greatly reduced resistance to endogenous bacteria. Histopathological examinations showed favorable effect of both marrow doses on the spleen (regeneration after 6-8 days), but unfavorable effect on the liver (parenchymal distrophy), particularly with the large dose. This was apparently the reason for the low survival rate during the first few days. Similar effects have been cited in the literature upon adding blood or a lymphocyte suspension to marrow treatment in animal radiation experiments. Orig. art. has 5 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut infektsionny*kh bolezney, Kiev (Institute of Infectious Diseases)

SUBMITTED: 18May63 DATE ACQ: 08Apr64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NS NO REF SOV: 009 OTHER: 007

Card 2/2

LEBEDEVA, O. V.

"Pathogenesis of Some Endogenic Cholesterinemia," Arkhiv Patol., 11, No.2, 1949.

Chair Pathological Physiol., 1st Moscow Med. Inst.

LEBEDEVA, O.V.

KUZ'MINA, K.V.; LEBEDEVA, O.V.

Role of the cerebral cortex in the pathogenesis of post transfusion shock. Arkh.pat.16 no.4:61-65 O-D '54. (MLRA 8:10)

1. Iz kafedry patofiziologii (zav.prof. S.M.Pavlenko) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta.

(CEREBRAL CORTEX, physiology,
in exper.post-transfusion shock, pathogenic role)
(SHOCK, experimental,
post-transfusion, pathogenic role of cerebral cortex)
(BLOOD TRANSFUSION, experimental,
causing shock, pathogenic role of cerebral cortex)

LOKSHINA, Ye.G.; LEBEDEVA, O.V.

Characteristics of industrial accidents in Stalinabad. Zdrav. Tadzh. 3 no.2:42-45 Mr-Ap '56 (MIRA 12:7)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy khirurgii (zav. - chlen-korr. AN Tadzhikskoy SSR prof. N.F. Berezkin) Stalinabadskogo Gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta im. Abuali ibni Sino (dir. - chlen-korr. AN Tadzhikskoy SSR dotsent Ya. A. Rakhimov).
(STALINABAD--INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS)

LEBEDEVA, O. V.: Master Med Sci (diss) -- "Determination of the work capacity and indications for work assignments of patients with injuries to the bicuspid valve (with narrowing of the valve aperture)". Moscow, 1959. 16 pp (Min Health USSR, Central Inst for the Advanced Training of Physicians), 200 copies (KL, No 8, 1959, 138)

FOGEL'SON, Lazar' Izrailevich, zasl. deyatel' nauki RSFSR. Prinimali uchastiye: GONCHAROVA, R.P.; KRASAVINA, G.L.; LEBEDEVA, O.V., kand. med. nauk; NOTKINA, F.Ya., red.

[Work capacity and indications for job placement in diseases of the cardiovascular system; scientific methodological fundamentals] Trudosposobnost' i pokazaniia k trudoustroistvu pri zabolevanii serdechno-sosudistoi sistemy; nauchno-metodicheskie osnovy. Moskva, Meditsina, 1964. 243 p. (MIRA 17:5)

ZHUKOV, V.A., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; TAGUSHEVA, L.D., assistent; SOLODOVNIKOVA, K.S., laborant; LEBEDEVA, P.I.

Catalytic cracking of vapor-gas products of coal semicoking. Trudy LIEI no.9:97-106 '55. (MLRA 9:9)

(Coke) (Cracking process)

AREMS, A.; LEBEDEVA, R.

Using the appendix and parts of the intestines in the production of high-quality sausage. Mias. ind. SSSR 29 no.2:51 '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1.Rizhskiy myasokonservnyy kombinat.
(Sausage casings)

FISHKIN, S.; LEBEDOVA, R.

Production of fat melted from pigskins. Mias.ind.SSSR 32 no.6:49 '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Rizhskiy myasokonservnyy kombinat.
(Lard)

LEBEDEVA, R.A.

Status of the public health system in Bryansk Province. Zdrav. Ros. Feder. 4 no.3:42 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(BRYANSK PROVINCE--PUBLIC HEALTH)

AZLIN, V.V.; LEBEDEVA, R.A.

Inter-province conference at Tambov on experience gathered in the work of district hospitals. Zdrav. Ros. Feder. 6 no.3:42-44 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:4)

(HOSPITALS)

LEBEDEVA, R.A.

Work of the Bondari District Hospital in Tambov Province on medico-sanitary service for the population. Zdrav.Ros.Feder. 6 no.11: 40-43 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(BONDARI DISTRICT (TAMBOV PROVINCE)--MEDICINE, RURAL)

3(5) SOV/20-128-1-

AUTHORS: Nikonov, A. A., Lebedeva, K. M.

TITLE: A Contribution to the History of Late-glacial Landscapes in the Continental Part of the Kola Peninsula

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 128, Nr 1, pp 148 - 151 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The new material collected in the western continental part of the Kola peninsula does not agree with the existing schemes of the late-glacial development of the region. The section of the late-glacial sediments on the bank of the Lotta river 50 km away from the mouth is interesting and instructive in this respect. The section was compiled according to three well comparable out-crops and may serve as directing line. The distance between the out-crops amounts to 30-80 m (Figs 1 and 2). 2 masses may be recognized on the strength of texture-lithological characteristics. The lower one shows a gradual deepening of the basin near the glacier removal of the coastal zone of erosion), its stable existence and subsequent flattening with simultaneous loss of the near the glacier character. The upper mass characterized a flat basin with increased supply of sandy

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material and undisturbed conditions of its accumulation. The investigation of diatoms carried out by Ye. A. Cheremisinova confirms such a division of the section and completes the characteristics of the basins and their surrounding conditions. An accurate comparison of the pollen spectra determined with the material existing for the Baltic region (Refs 4, 6-11) shows that the development course of plants and climate of the Baltic basin is similar to that of the region investigated. In the deposits of the late glacial **period of** both regions the transition from the tundra flora to a thermophilic wood-tundra flora was found. The good agreement of the course of development of flora and climate allows the following conclusion with respect to the differences of latitude. The first stage of development can be compared with the IInd historic zone of European regions ("Allerod"), the second with the IIIrd zone (early Dryas), and the third with the IVth zone (preboreal era). The found data admit the assumption that the sequence and time of the development of the landscape in the regions extending towards the Barents Sea are very similar to the Baltic ones. This agrees with the concept of Hyyppae (Ref 8) and Aario (Ref 5) on the-

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existence of a meridional zonality along the eastern boundary of the Scandinavian ice over and on the similarity of the plant history in North- and South-East Finland during the late glacial time. The occurring differences are connected with the latitude, the earlier dying (in any case before "Allerod") and with the slower recess of the ice cover in the North. There are 2 figures and 11 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

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